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Circulation During July.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of July, 1904, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date. Copies. Date. Copies.

1.....108,000 17 (Sunday).....123,879

2.....107,010 18.....109,710

3 (Sunday).....109,580 19.....109,200

4.....109,580 20.....110,410

5.....111,090 21.....119,480

6.....114,730 22.....108,070

7.....117,400 23.....110,310

8.....125,450 24 (Sunday).....125,450

9.....131,280 25.....109,150

10 (Sunday).....133,090 26.....110,280

11.....110,330 27.....108,810

12.....110,890 28.....131,050

13.....110,450 29.....108,210

14.....108,700 30.....111,440

15.....109,090 31 (Sunday).....123,300

16.....109,380

Total for the month.....3,564,851

Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed.....83,203

Net number distributed.....3,481,648

Average daily distribution.....112,511

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of July was 8.25 per cent.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of August.

My term expires April 25, 1905.

J. F. FARISH.

TWO HOME-RULE PLANKS.

Ananias almost daily vents abuse on the Democratic home-rule plank. Ananias has evidently not read the similar plank adopted by the so-called Republican convention, which reads very much like the Democratic plank. A comparison of the two planks will disclose that the latter is very much the stronger.

The Republican plank spends its force in condemnation and winds up with a very weak pledge:

We condemn the system of control of the police and election of officers through boards appointed by the Governor of the State, a system which has laid its grip on the throats of the people and throttled their will. And we favor home rule, whereby the people of each locality shall select their own officers, and the enactment of such laws as will bring this to pass.

It requires a good deal of imagination to construe this declaration into anything like a promise or pledge. It is nothing more than a "we favor" declaration.

The Democratic party handles the business fearlessly without gloves:

We declare in favor of taking the police departments of the large cities of the State out of politics. We favor the right of the people of each locality of selecting their own officers. We pledge the Governor elected on this platform to recommend to the Legislature as soon as practicable the enactment of laws whereby all municipalities of the State shall be accorded such a system of local self-government as is consistent with the due enforcement of the law and maintenance of the peace and dignity of the State.

The trouble with Ananias is not only mendacity but a myopic condition so acute as to amount to blindness. Ananias should get somebody to read aloud its own platform every day until it can remember the words.

SPECIAL EXPOSITIONS.

In all probability the Exposition of the future will not be the institution of limitations and almost incomprehensible magnitude and diversity. Talent, funds and labor hereafter will be concentrated in special exhibitions, of international or national scope, and it is not unlikely that ventures of this kind will be managed with financial success.

There is no indication that the public of the United States lacks appreciation of an incomparable university like the St. Louis Exposition, or that the public does not perceive that the educational advantages are resultant, or that a great general exposition would not receive liberal patronage at least once in each generation. But the fact is that a perfect general exposition is a form of educational philanthropy which cannot be indulged too frequently, owing, not only to the expense, the trouble and the immediate difficulties, but to numerous complications and objections regarding participation.

A great general exposition is a stupendous enterprise, as even the casual visitor in St. Louis must recognize. The cost on opening day was \$50,000,000. The displays from all over the world have an estimated value of some \$500,000,000; and still there are exhibits whose value cannot be determined, exhibits so precious that their worth cannot be described in comparative figures. Besides, there is the cost of maintaining the show. And, above all, there are the ability and the work which brought the whole world together. One glimpse at the Exposition gives an appalling impression as to the vast expenditures, the diplomacy and the labor.

It will be many years, if ever in the relatively near future, before a venture of this magnitude, diversity, beauty and educational importance will be attempted. The prospect that the special exposition would be a financial success, in connection with other reasons concerning facility, is a very

positive sign that the special international and national exhibitions will find favor with projectors.

With good amusement attractions, in addition to high-class exhibits, the special exposition should at least derive revenue sufficient to meet the disbursements. Many visitors seek the entertainment features almost to the exclusion of serious features, and practically all visitors seek recreation and diversion in the side-show; for the exposition side-show is a surpassing amusement concern. The special exposition does not cost much to build or maintain, and its receipts would be relatively large; while its relative smallness and definiteness have benefits.

Another type of exposition which is being experimented with is the permanent museum. Most of this type are commercial and municipal. Mexico is considering the establishment of a commercial museum in New York, as a standing advertisement for the country's products. These exhibitions are not in a class, however, with the special exposition, which, as pictured, is an enterprise of wide popular appeal.

NEW YORK SIMPLIFIES CALCULATIONS.

New York's removal from the doubtful column to a secure position in the Democratic file of States narrows calculations greatly. Heretofore the narrowest Republican estimate of the relative strength of the parties has conceded only the solid South, with its total of 151 electoral votes, to Democracy; and has placed New York in the doubtful column together with Delaware, Maryland and Nevada.

New York adds 39 votes to this conceded total of Democracy, making 190 out of the 239 votes necessary to a victory, while the Democratic acquisition of New York has a vital effect on several other States. In view of the reasonable certainty that New York will go for Parker by a safe majority it is reasonable to add New Jersey, Connecticut and West Virginia to the doubtful column.

Maryland should be taken out of the doubtful column and conceded to Democracy. Thus the Democratic total assured may be placed at 198 votes, while the doubtful column may be revised as follows:

Delaware.....3

Nevada.....3

New Jersey.....12

Connecticut.....7

West Virginia.....7

Total.....35

These are States which are "doubtful" with a Democratic leaning. Some Republican estimates have placed Nevada in the Democratic column. Delaware and West Virginia are extremely likely to go as Maryland goes; and the Democratic chance in Connecticut and New Jersey is apiece with the lead in New York. It is almost an impossibility for the Republicans to carry these two States without carrying New York.

A further doubtful column may be computed of States which are uncertain, but in which the chance is not so favorable to Democracy:

Colorado.....5

California.....10

Idaho.....3

Montana.....2

Oregon.....4

Utah.....3

Wisconsin.....13

Total.....40

Thus the two sets of doubtful States comprise 75 votes. Democracy requires 41 of these doubtful votes in order to win.

Several combinations, easily within reason and the possibilities, make up the required number. Let Democracy carry the first set of doubtful States and it needs but 9 more votes.

Let Democracy carry Wisconsin, in the second set, and it could win without Delaware or Nevada in the first set.

Let Democracy carry Wisconsin and Colorado, in the second set, and it could win without Connecticut, or West Virginia, or Delaware and Nevada, in the first set.

A liberal estimate, conceding Illinois and Indiana to the Republicans, gives them 205 electoral votes. Thus they require 34 additional votes to win. If the Republicans lose the first set of doubtful States, then they cannot afford to lose more than 7 votes in the second set of doubtful States. The loss of Colorado and Idaho or Montana or Oregon or Utah would be fatal. The loss of Wisconsin would be fatal.

In order to win, the Republicans must hold together the "sure" States, and must carry the entire West with the exception of Nevada.

Upon the whole the Democrats may be said to have better than an even chance. The chance would be about even—the Republicans having 205 against Democracy's 198 "sure" votes—were it not for the fact that as New York goes many of the doubtful States will probably go. New York is the big and powerful asset and its turning is likely to influence other of the big commercial and industrial States. Not even Indiana and Illinois are assured to the Republicans in the event of a Democratic New York. The loss of either one of them, or of Ohio, would be absolutely fatal to the Republican party; where as Democracy can win easily without them.

WALL STREET FOR MR. ROOSEVELT.

The Globe boasts that Wall Street is for Mr. Roosevelt and against Judge Parker. No better advertisement of Judge Parker's integrity and fitness could be offered the country.

The people do not intend to let a set of magnates run the country. The Standard Oil kind of government is not government of, by and for the people. It is government of, by and for those who plunder the people.

The well-known and widely exploited fact that Wall Street is behind Mr. Roosevelt is one of the most forceful arguments presented against him. If Wall Street considers him "safe" and "sound," he cannot be considered worthy of the popular confidence. He is dangerously unsafe for the people long sandbagged by the privileged monopolies which have their offices in Wall Street. He is dangerously unsafe for the lovers of free government.

THE LECTURE'S MISSION.

For imparting knowledge and affording pleasure books on all subjects have many advantages over the spoken word. Not the least of these advantages is convenience, for the book may be read or glanced at any hour in the day, in any place, in any costume. In any careful position and especially when the humor comes. That book which suits the mood of the reader may be opened and perused.

But the spoken word has at least one superior advantage, and an advantage which is decidedly resultant as an educational method. It brings to many persons who read but little and to many who read at random and without special benefit and to many who read for pleasure only such serviceable information as they would not otherwise acquire. This is one recommendation for that department of oratory which is popularly known as the lecture.

Generally there are two principal objects in a lecture. As a matter of fact, both objects are identical in the end. One is to make money for some person or institution; or, at least, to get sufficient receipts to meet the expenses. The other is to draw a crowd, for some purpose besides the lecture; that is, the lecture is a means to draw certain per-

sons together by offering entertainment as an incentive. Beyond this, of course, there is frequently the intention of increasing knowledge or rectifying opinions.

It is not unfair to believe that, in many cases, the expectation of pleasure from association in congenial company is a magnet for a lecture, assuring remunerative and appreciative attendance. Yet, this magnet is, in turn, a benefit to patrons, as it brings many who must profit from a good lecture.

Some subjects do not appeal to the average person, who would not take the trouble to read of them. But the same person will inhale the educational atmosphere of a lecture-room and find the instruction on such subjects entertaining and even interesting. The value of the lecture, especially when demonstrated or illustrated, has been shown in the scientific exhibits at the World's Fair. It is also shown every autumn and winter in every city, where societies of all kinds resort to the lecture for good purposes. The lecture has a mission with the people.

Miss Pretty, of the United States Patent Office, claims the world's record in transcription, she having copied 22,000 words in seven hours of typewriting. She would make a competent recording secretary at a women's club convention.

Russia and Japan are now at liberty to toss destructive explosives from balloons, as the term of this prohibition in The Hague agreement has expired. They may compete for the services of our lost Santos-Dumont.

Russia's hope of war success, says an observer, lies in the Mukden railway. It might well be added that the country's prosperity and order in peace depend upon improvements in that other system, the Government.

The Republicans of Missouri have surrendered to the notorious machine gang of St. Louis. And they call that reform. It's like a band of pillagers operating under a flag of truce.

An employe in a State building at the World's Fair refused to accept her salary on Sunday. It is doubtful whether women would make good campaign managers.

The report of Port Arthur's fall will be duly confirmed. So big is the bottle and so long has it been corked that the noise of release will be heard around the world.

Kipling's new poem, "Once on a time there was a man," will be a valuable asset for the author if Joseph Chamberlain should take the British head of state.

The maximum bundle vote is estimated at 5,000. That is nearly accurate. But it is hardly fair to expose the strength of the Republican machine.

Oil will be sprinkled on the roads in the District of Columbia. Dust will be thick this year on the roads leading to the District.

Sanitary precautions are generally observed in St. Louis. Even grievances are being aired.

RECENT COMMENT.

MR. FOLK'S CANDIDACY.

Courage and a Good Cause.

St. Paul Dispatch.

Folk becomes a national figure because as a minor city officer he did his duty, did it with an ability and a courage and endurance that appealed to that respect for the qualities that all men feel and to which they quickly and gladly respond. Folk joins the too small list of other public men who demonstrate the political value of high courage backed with ability and shown in a right cause. The feeling is universal. No party lines set appreciation on one side and depreciation on the other. Democrats in Missouri respond to Folk's pluck as quickly as strongly as Republicans in Wisconsin do to La Follette, as Republicans in Iowa to Cummins in Iowa until he made the vital mistake of lowering his flag this year. Courage, even in a bad or a mistaken cause, commands admiration, even if the cause repels respect. Bryan is a fine illustration of that. But when high courage is given to the support of a good cause, one that appeals to the sense of right in men, it makes the man invulnerable to his foes. The national value of Folk is the reputation he gives of that fact; one that should inspire the young man ambitious for public service.

The People's Victory.

Dubuque Herald.

Joseph W. Folk has been nominated for Governor by the Democrats of Missouri. The nomination was the gift of the machine that bosses Democratic politics in St. Louis and throughout the State. It was the gift of the people, for the Folk campaign was a memorable one, and even the backwoods districts were aroused to a degree of fervor not witnessed in many days. Folk's triumph is not a personal triumph alone; it is a victory for decency in public life, for honesty in public life, and for the law and fair dealing in the public life. Folk is the repetition he gives of that fact; one that should inspire the young man ambitious for public service.

A Platform of Patriotism.

Lincoln (Neb.) News.

The Missouri platform is one also that appeals to the common sense and honesty of men. It says that "the subject of the eradication of bribery is more important than any other, for other problems concern the function of government, while this goes to the existence of government itself. Corruption in public life, if tolerated, will lead to the destruction of free government. Where bribery rules there is a Government not of, for and by the people, but a Government of and for the few with wealth enough to purchase official favors. Other offenses violate the law, while bribery aims at the assassination of the commonwealth itself." All of which is sound sense and the best of patriotism. It also blazes the way for new legislation along lines that are absolutely necessary if we hope to stamp out this corroding influence.

Has the Popular Support.

Leavenworth (Kan.) Times.

A thing remarkable about the Folk campaign is the many words of encouragement given the Folk candidacy by reputable Republican newspapers of the country. The Cleveland Leader, a staunch Republican paper, expresses the hope that Folk will be elected, and there are many others and countless Republican voters who feed the same way toward the "prospector of hoodlums."

When people lay aside their party prejudices as they have done and are doing, because of the splendid work of Folk, the fact is proof that party fealty has a less strong claim upon the voter who does his own thinking than has the individual candidate.

Sterling Citizenship in Line.

Elmira (N. Y.) Gazette.

The forces of boodles in Missouri will fight Folk as vigorously as he fights them. These forces will have the aid of the strict partisans of the Republican party. The hope of Folk's election lies in the possibility that there are a sufficient number of sterling citizens able to forget partisanship, when civic decency is the issue to effect the detection caused by a stand for his right. The vote for Folk will testify whether the people value better things above partisan things. This journal is not an accident that they do as it would like to be.

Nomination Interests the Country.

New York Commercial.

That Mr. Folk will be elected is hardly open to doubt. Missouri is overwhelmingly Democratic, and unquestionably he will have the support of many Republicans and Independents. His nomination is of interest to the whole country, however, in showing that the mass of American voters are sound and honest at the core and that they appreciate conscientious and courageous service in their behalf.

## RETURN OF COMMISSIONERS WILL GIVE IMPETUS TO SOCIAL ACTIVITY.



—Photograph by Gerhard Siders.  
 MISS ELLA MASCHMIDT.  
 A young pianist who has been heard at several musicals on the South Side this summer. Miss Maschmidt is a recent graduate of the Welton Conservatory.

With the return this week of some of the World's Fair foreign commissioners, notably Doctor Louisa, Baron von Stibral, Colonel and Mrs. C. M. Watson and the Sognesses of the Hungarian Commission, a slight impetus is expected in social functions, small though they may be, at the Fair grounds.

One may confidently expect to see these interesting foreigners, accompanied by such guests as they can gather together, dining out of doors near the German building, at the Alps, or in the West Pavilion, on the nights, and the like may even catch occasional glimpses of them when dinner is over. The foreign element, so prominent and so delightful, during the early part of the season, has been sadly missed for a month, and a return of these pleasant people will doubtless enliven things considerably.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Professor and Mrs. Bryan Snyder of Kirkwood departed on Sunday for Dallas, Tex., to attend the wedding of Professor Snyder's brother in that city.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Milliken are spending the month in Colorado and are now at Colorado Springs.

Mrs. Cliff McMillan, accompanied by Miss Alma Goss of Jefferson City, went last Saturday to Prior Lake, Minn., where they will spend a month. Mr. McMillan will join his wife later.

Colonel and Mrs. C. M. Watson of the English Commission are expected this week, after a Western trip of some length.

Mrs. W. G. Chappell will depart this week for Chicago, where she will visit with friends for several weeks.

Miss Julia Cabanne will depart the last of this week for an Eastern trip to extend into September.

Mrs. M. E. Stone and Miss Grace Stone are established in Colorado Springs for the month of August.

Mrs. A. A. and Mrs. H. W. Lohry are among the resorters at Eureka Springs.

Mrs. Frank Hamilton is summering, as in former seasons, at Highland Park, Ill., a Chicago suburb.

Miss Corinne Erdine is in Chicago, where she will be joined this week by her sister, Mrs. Harry Gray, who has been at South Haven, Mich.

Mrs. Cyrus Clark and her children went last week to Ottawa Beach, Mich.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Thompson are still in town.

Mrs. H. P. Hubbard and Miss Dorothy Hubbard of Westminster place are at their summer home on the State coast, where Miss Dorothy is spending the time learning to sail a boat and in full enjoyment of all the other outdoor sports which a seaside resort has to offer.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Hempstead and children of Pueblo, Colo., arrived yesterday to visit the Fair. They are with relatives in Page boulevard.

Miss Delphine Haneock and Miss Alma Woster of Beloit, Wis., came down on Sunday for the Fair, and will visit in Lewis place during their St. Louis stay.

Charles Henry Hurlbut and Albert L. Stephens of Elmville, O., are in town for the Fair. They will spend the week in St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank McBurney of Los Angeles are in town.

POEMS WORTH KNOWING.

LILLIAN.

BY TENNYSON.

Oh, Lillian, Lillian,  
 Flitting, Lillian,  
 When I look for her she loves me,  
 Claps her tiny hands above me,  
 Laughing all she can;  
 She'll not tell me if she loves me,  
 Cruel little Lillian.

When my passion seeks  
 Pleasance in love sighs,  
 She, looking thro' and thro' me,  
 Tries to find a way to me,  
 Shining, never speaks,  
 So innocent—arch—so cunning—simple,  
 From beneath her gathered wimple  
 Glancing with black-beaded eyes,  
 Till the lightning laughter dimples  
 The bow-roses in her cheeks;  
 Then away she flies.

Prithoe weep, May Lillian!  
 Gaiety without eclipse  
 Weariest me, May Lillian;  
 Thro' my very heart she thrilleth  
 When from crimson-throated lips  
 Silver-tongued laughter tinkleth;  
 Prithoe weep, May Lillian.

Praying all I can,  
 If prayers will not hush thee,  
 Ah, Lillian,  
 Like a rose-leaf I will crush thee.

STERLING CITIZENSHIP IN LINE.

Elmira (N. Y.) Gazette.

The forces of boodles in Missouri will fight Folk as vigorously as he fights them. These forces will have the aid of the strict partisans of the Republican party. The hope of Folk's election lies in the possibility that there are a sufficient number of sterling citizens able to forget partisanship, when civic decency is the issue to effect the detection caused by a stand for his right. The vote for Folk will testify whether the people value better things above partisan things. This journal is not an accident that they do as it would like to be.

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New York Commercial.

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## MARK TWAIN'S DAUGHTER HURT

Miss Jane Clemens Thrown From a Horse and Severely Bruised.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.  
 Lenox, Mass., Aug. 1.—It developed this afternoon that the "Miss Julia Landon of New York," who was hurled from her horse and injured by a trolley car in South Lee last Saturday night, was Miss Jane Clemens, daughter of Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain). Her companion, reported as being "Joseph Drake of New York," was Rodman Gilder, elder son of Mr. Richard and Watson Gilder, the well-known editor. Miss Clemens had a remarkable escape from death. The horse she was riding became frightened at the headlight on the trolley which was going at a slow rate of speed. She was thrown off and suffered a sprain of the right ankle, besides several bruises on her right side. The horse was so badly injured that later he had to be shot. The couple gave as reason for giving fictitious names that they did not want to alarm relatives, who might read the newspaper reports.

VISITORS AT ST. LOUIS HOTELS.

—Courtland D. Camp of Philadelphia is at the Planters.

—Among the arrivals at the Jefferson yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. Yvonne Carrière of Paris, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Matthei of Sofia, Bulgaria.

—H. H. Patton of Cincinnati is at the Linden. P. R. Milant, railroad man, is at the Hotel de la Ville, and Mr. C. E. Brown of Chicago is at the Planters.

—At the